THE PAPAL POLICY

Sixth Letter to the Herald from a Roman Prelate.

LEO XIII. AND REFORM IN THE CHURCH

The Famous Decree of Constance.

REFORM BY MEANS OF COUNCILS.

Some Evils That Would Have Been Avoided Through Councils.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] Rome, June 23, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I have mailed you a full refutation of the World's charge of plagiarism.

THE ROMAN PRELATE.

THE QUESTION OF COUNCILS. ROME, May 15, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-New dogmas are impossible in the Catholic religion, the Church having from the very orginning received the complete deposit of Christian truth. Her mission is to faithfully preserve the deposit confided to her. Freedom of opinion, which leaves dogmas intact, has always been carefully guarded by popes and councils. For a period of nineteen centuries attempts at defining new dogmas have been extremely rare and have always failed. In the buil Unam Sanclam Bopiface VIII. seemed inclined to decide the political supremacy of the Pontifical See; the bull was, however, eliminated from the official codes and the official text is now noties beset Pope John XXII, when the question came up in regard to the beatific vision. In previous letters to the NEW YORK HERALD I spoke of the new articles of hith which Pius IX, thought well to define. I determined the legal value and the degree of authority of the Syllabus, of pontifical allocutions and encyclicals. THE SPHERE OF REPORM.

Referm, then, does not concern dogma nor doctrine. Independent, however, of matters necessary to be clieved or where freedom of opinion is allowed, independent of fundamental principles governing morals or maintaining sacred the essential constitution of the Church-independent of all this, the discipline established by purely human laws offers a wide field for reform. Many times during her career the Church has effected important disciplinary referms. After the era of persecutions, about the fourth century, there was a wonderful decline in this matter of dis sipline. This evolution received its complement 200 years later. In the tweltth and during the two folowing centuries jurisconsults and universities regulated that reform for which the general councils of Lateran, of Lyons and Vicana formulated rules. This sum of reform is mapped out in the three official codes of corpus juris canonici, the only ones now in ession of the Church.

REFORM BY MEANS OF COUNCILS. It is well just here to observe that at all times the work of reform has been brought about only by means of frequent councils. After the great schism of the West a great cry was raised on all sides for a radical reform of the head and the members, in capite et mem-bris—that is, of the Pope and the pontifical court and all the ranks of the merarchy. The Council of Constance, already in session four years, could not commence the great work. The Council knew well that disorder could be prevented only by frequent assembling of the two separate bodies came to an understanding and when, by universal consent, the Council was in-

"The frequent assembling of councils is the best way to cultivate the Lord's vineyard; by this means

weeds are torn up, thorns are removed, heresy, error and schism are extirpated, abuses are corrected, things that are defective are reformed and the Lord's vine grows up to the fulness of a rich harvest. Neglecting to convoke councils is to propagate and out. Remembrance of the past and observation of the present render all these things plainly visible to we prescribe, decree and ordain that henceforth general councils shall be convoked in such a way that the first shall take place five years after the end of this one; the second seven years after the closing of the preceding, and afterward every ten years without interruption. The Pope, with the approval and consent of the Council, shall be held to designate, one month before the close of each of these, the place of meeting of the next Council. In the absence of the Pope the Council shall itself determine the place, so that by a non-interrupted succession a council shall always be going on, or shall be fixed for a definite period. The time appointed may, in unforeseen cases, be anticl-pated by the Pope, with the advice of his brothren, the cardinals of the Holy Roman Church; but in no way may he put it off or adjourn it. Let him not change, without rigorous necessity, the place agreed upon for the assembling of the future Council. If, however, some urgent necessity should require a change of place, such as a stege, a war, a pestilence, or some similar circumstance, in that case the Pope, by the consent, and having obtained the tignature of, his brethren above mentioned, or of two-thirds of them, might designate another suitable place, near the one previously fixed upon; the places, however, must belong to the same nation. unless like obstacles are met all over the land. In this case the Council may be convoked in a place belonging to a neighboring nation, with suitable con-Prelates and all those who usually are summoned will be held to attend the Conneil as if the place had been fixed upon from the beginning. The Pope will be held to publish and legitimately and selemnly make known, one year in advance of the time appointed, the change of place or the lessening of the time, so that the above-mentioned persons may assemble at the time appointed for the holding the most formal approval of Pope Martin V., since he put it in execution. Here are the Pope's words :-Being desirious and wishing to execute the decree of the present General Council, which, among other clauses, ordains the holding of general councils in the place appointed by the Sovereign Pontia, by the consent and with the approval of the Holy Council one month before the end of the Council, by the present letters and with the approval of the Council, we designate the City of Pavia as the place of the next Council." Eugenius IV. held the Council convoked by Martin V., and by the holding of such Councii gave a fresh approval to the decree Frequent This decree issued by a General Council, promulgated, sanctioned and executed by two popes, was invested astical law can obtain. It is deserving of the most profound respect and the closest attention of the Cath world. It contains the whole reformatory and progressive policy that the Church conceived and made known in one of the most important periods of her

We may, therefore, atuay this decree with becoming respect, and endeavor, as far as possible, to understand its disciplinary import at the time it appeared and its import to-day. Periodicity and the regularity of holding councils every ten years we find established of holding councils every ten years we find established by the Council of Constance, by Popes Martin V. and Eugenius IV., and by their regularity was considered most befatting culture for the vineyard of the Lord; was considered, too, a most efficacious means of combating error and vice, of correcting abuses and of imparting to the Lord's vine futness of strength and beauty. A disciplinary rule of this kind, so strongly recommended by the highest and hollest authority in the Church, at once respects while determining the rights of all, and at the same time alfords ample means for the increase accomplishment of the apostolic mission. Indeed, under the guidance of this well ordered discipline the Pope maintains all his rights and the

ordinary government of the Church. He teaches the shepherds and the faithful, watches over the deposit of truth; he is always chief and supreme judge, and takes all necessary steps for the good of religion in the world. A council is always near at mand, siways deemed advisable by impending events, and questions and business of importance are naturally reserved by wisdom of the P-pe for decision by the Council.

WOYLD THE PERIODICAL CONVOCATION OF FUR CHURCH?

The Council of Constance did not think so, since it published the decree Proquents at a time when all the world admitted the council to be ecumented. In the forty-fourth session, held the 19th of April, 1418, four months after the section of the new Pope, Martin V. issued the bull appointing the noiding of the council at Pavin, carrying out the decree Propuents (cupientes et volentes decreto hijus generalis concilié attispuere, unter ations disponente, quod comminado generalia concilia in icco quem Summus Pontifes per mensem unte firm hujus concili approbante et consentiente concilió deputare et designare tencatur. Martin V. caused his authority with regard to the people of Poland to be respected. He here deciares he acts of his own free will. By what right can it be alleged that this buil was lorced from him? He never protested against the volence, if any was attempted against him. On the contrary, many years after the council he issued facts would be inexplicable if these two popes over thought that periodicity in the matter of council could effect a change in the constitution of the Church. Cardinal Jacobitus and his school speak of the canon Frequent as a vand decree, but they say that succeeding popes have the power to abrogate it. We may reasonably deplore the decline of this law, it is the ten year period of councils had been adverted.

WHAT EVILE COUNCILS MIGHT HAVE PRAYNTED.

li the ten year period of councils had been adhered to great evils and great disasters to society might have been avorted.

what Evils Councils MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED.

Il regularity of period had been preserved the great failing off we notice in the clorgy in the flitcentury would never have taken place. Under the vigitant action of decennial councils inveterate abuses would have been corrected, manners would have been reformed, ecclesiastical science would have dourished and the true Christian spirit would stand out in all its vigor. Thus the principal causes that have made Protestantism successful would have been avoided and Europe would have preserved her religious unity. When one thinks of the empire of Christian civilization under the guidance of religious unity, and considering the progress of justice, of liberty, of science and art, one cannot forber a pany of regret. Convocations that might have averted so many ills, performed so much good, one must needs regret. Bitterly we may deplore the evil days and the passions of men that made the wholesome law of Constance be abandoned. If the excesses of the schismatics of Basic could furnish pretexts to those who think councils of little importance or who directly oppose them, the results of the Council of Florence should bring back all thinking minds to the importance of frequent councils. Such, however, is not the case and it is unnecessary to expose all the causes that have led to the disuse of the law of Constance. Solicitudes and wissom of the Evilary of Constance. Solicitudes and wissom of the Evilary of Constance. This we find in the postulated of these bishons:—"Decreum concilé constantiensis de concilie quolibet decennic celebrando, confirmandum esset executioni mandam. The bishops of Italy in the Council of Torion council. The King of Portugal caused the same postular devices. oretum concisis constantiensis de concilio quoiblet decennio celebrando, confermandam esset et executioni mandam dum." The bishops of Italy consequently did not think that the constitution of the Church would undergo a change by a decise prescribing a periodical council. The King of Portugal caused the same postulation to be pressured to the fathers of Trent. He saw therein no danger for the constitution of the Church. The French ambassadors, urged by the Cardinal of Lorraine and other prelates, petitioned also for the renewal of the Decennial Council. Toward the end of the council the Cardinal of Lorraine, in a general congregation, expressed a desire for the frequent convocation of councils. The cardinal legates presiding at the Council of Trent offered no objection as far as the constitution of the Church was concerned; their each size were merely upon the opportunences. Some of the legates were of opinion that a canon in accordance with this request should be promulgated. All these facts are attested by a document inserted in the "Annals of Baronias." The cardinal legates thought it well to consult the Pope, and all the more as they did not agree among themselves. In this semiently confidential letter did they point out the danger that Pontifical authority and the constitution of the Church might undergo? By no means, for they simply refer to the opportunences of a law prescribing a decennial council. Here is the Latin text:—"The conceins generalitus considerandum, an expediat facere canonem ut habeantur profizo lemporaneam aliquibus videtur maturus deliberandum, "The cardinals asked for instructions from the Pope. Neither Pius IV., nor St. Cherles Borromes, nor the cardinals at Rome having charge of consultations relating to the Council of Trent, ever thought that periodicity of councils would change the constitution of the Church, for they left the fathers of Trent full liberty to issue a decree prescribing the constitution of an ecumenical council every wenty or twenty-live years. St. tumen videbitur sta

of the fathers were of opinion to issue a decree ordering a general council for every ten years, and annong these, as I mentioned before, were the bishops of Italy. According to the historians named above here in the answer of the cardinal legates:—Concerning the first part—viz., provincial councils and dioceasin synode—a canon has aiready been framed. Concerning general councils, deliberation must aid us in determining whether it be well to frame a canon prescribing them at stated times—some being of opinion to firsme a canon in conformity with the petition presented, while others, on the other hand, ask further time for more mature deliberation.

REFLY OF THE CARDINALS TO PIUS IV.

The petition was forwarded to Rome, with the answer of the legates. Here is the reply of the cardinals consulted by the Pope:—"So far as concerns a general council that must be left to the Fope's decision, as he slone has power to convoke the Council." The rest of the answer is agreeable enough:—"If, however, the Council is of opinion that a term should be fixed upon—say for example twenty of twenty-five years—it may act as it deems best, remembering, however, that this very Council of Tront is already in session seventeen years, and, consequently, in periods of time so limited councils of such length may not be held." Thus we see that Plus IV. was not disinctined to prescribe the convocation of an ecumenical council every twenty-five years. If the Council of Tront, with the freedom it enjoyed, had saued a decree ordering an ecumenical council every twenty-five years. If the Council of Tront, with the freedom it enjoyed, had saued a decree ordering an ecumenical council every twenty-five years. If the Council of Tront, with the freedom it enjoyed, had saued a decree ordering an ecumenical council every twenty-five years. If the Council of Tront, with the freedom it enjoyed, had saued a decree ordering an ecumenical council every twenty years, the Church since that day would have had sixteen general councils, whose maintary influenc

The Inst. two sosmous were extremely brief, for on account of peatience desolating the country the fathers were obliged to separate.

A SUPPOSITION—HOW MANY EVILLS WOULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED?

Let us for a moment suppose the law made, promulgated and observed. How many religious and moral questions would have come up for serious deliberation during the system councils that would have been held during these three centuries?

Council of 1853.—Bajus was teaching the errors condemned in globo by St. Plus V. and by Gregory XIII. No doubt the propositions duly censured are opposed to sound orthodoxy; but would it be out of place, however, to think that a more precise condemnation coming from a general council might not have prevented the interminable discussions that Janeenism gave rise to fifty years late? Protestant theology was turning to ubiquitarianism. Surely this system, which destroys all right notion of the decrees of the Council of Front. It might not have been an idle work for the Church assembled in general council to take steps to remove these obstacles. The congregation founded by Plus IV, to interpret the decrees of the Council of Trent had explained obscure passages and well nigh determined all questions of jurisprudence. The liferait who had drawn up the decrees of Ireat committed the mistake of neglecting technical terms, which to them seemed lacking in clegance, but which the canonist rightly values. Hence the necessity of a great many interpretative judgments. Now, jurisprudence, which revented and religious proposed that all the bishops had the foresight of St. Charles Borromec, which cannot be supposed that all the bishops had the foresight of St. Charles Borromec, who as ked for explanation of the obscure passages of the Council of Trent from the Roman congregation. The Roman country are stocked with these consultations, it took two centuries to publish the esonal articles of this jurisprudence. Benedict XIV., with his bulliarities and of the council of Trent by constitutions which, though solemnl

tholomew, so as to show that she was in no way responsible.

Council of 1803 —The Christian world was at peace. Would Henry IV. reconciled to the Church, have opposed the convocation of an ecumenical council? Three principal dogmatic questions:—First, toe ninerminable controversy de availité divine principle of the Protestant King, James Stuart, of England; third, the maxims of the line. Two things had marked the Ponthécate of Sixuav.—Raman compressions and the visit of bishops ad finsina apostolorum. Although this last is inserted in the ceremonial of the bishop's consecration and he swears to visit the tombs of the spoatles; in Rome and render an account of his diocess to the Pope, everybody knows that the oath is very imperfectly kept. In the seventeenth century we find law bishops outside of Italy accomplishing their visit ad limina apostolorum. But in our day bishops go to Rome. The usefulness of a decree sanctioning sech an institution as this is apparent. Roman congregations are supreme cours, like the Court of Appeals, the Council of State and other superior courts of the Commonwealth. Was it deemed an idle task to tell the Church in general council assembled the attributes of these congregations and that quality of authority given them by the Pope? How many sophisms and sublettes theologians and canonists would have been suared!

The Council of Treat had merely touched the question of the reform of the religious orders. Clement VIII. Into published the famous decrees of 1552 and of subsequent years. The reform even in Italy was a failure. In other piaces the admirable rules of Clement VIII. were little known and worse observed. In vain die Paul V. Gregory XV., Urban VIII., Innocent X. and Innocent XII. endeaver to stem the tide—the evil only increased until the revolutionary catalysm swept everything away. The Council of Trent closed in haste, and had no time to discuss the decrees of the twenty-fitth sees on derivat; it might have been sparted the council of the concordat. We cannot for a moment appos

convokad in the year 1803 would have had serious work to perform in the interest of faith and discipline.

An ecumenical council about the time of the Thirty Years? War might have prevented the split that took place in Christendom and the evils that ensued. Would Richelieu, a churchman, have withstood the doctrinal remonstrance addressed to him by a general council? Anyhow we can make the supposition, and if we are right then all might have been well. The assembly of the French clergy in 1623, carried away with the tide, was all in vain. Mark Anthony, De Domlins, Richer and others taught seditious maxims directly opposed to the constitution of the Church. Did not the conflict of Venice deserve a well stated verdict? Paul V. has published the ritual in 1608 and the monastic breviary in 1612. We do not mean to say a council might have done botter. Such work as this belongs to the solicitude of popes. The decision of a general council, however, would not have been too much. The question should have been settled in the beginning.

Reform of the Conclave, the foundation of the Propaganda, the complemental rules in regard to the religious orders, belong to the time of Gregory XV. Plus IV. was not above having the Council of Treat ratify the buil concerning reform of the Conclave; we notice this in the course of his correspondence with the Emperor Fordinand. The election of the head of the Church interests the whole Church represented in a general council. When Pope Alexander III. wanted to legislate on the matter of pontifical election, he convoked the third Council of Lyons and Clement V. in the Council of Vienna followed his example. It is not, therefore, a thing unheard of that the conditions of papal election may be submitted to a general council; it is unnecessary to appeal to the Council of the Propaganda, an eminently Catholic institution, assuredly such means a start might have been given the question of messions a contry earlier. In regard to retigious orders Gregory XV. followed in the such papeal of the th

Rigorism so istal in its consequences would have been arrested at once.

SUPPOSE A COUNCIL IN 1642.

The Thirty Years' War was at its close and the Münster Conference was about to begin. Was this a proper time to protest about the rights of the Church T Innocent X. protested against the Treaty of Westphalia, but intervention by a general council would have had more influence. About this time, also, Jansenism was cropping out. "August'aus," and the book "Frequent Communion" had both been published; the Abbé of St. Cyran had just emerged from the Bastile. The Jansenism were attacked and the whole world became an audience to the controversy about grace. Urban VIII. put both parties on the Index. In such a pass perhaps an suumenical council might have stamped out the Ricebrand of discord and saved the Church from trouble during a century and a half, in regard to discipline, Church festivals were to be regulated. The built of Urban VIII. is, of course, perfect; but how many years it took to make it known and obeyed! The question of feasts being important for religion, if it had been looked to in its origin the Church might not have been onliged to grant all the induits we know of. Thus we see how general councils are most powerful aids to the pontifical power. The history of these three centuries, of course, shows that the ordinary government of the Church is, strictly speaking, sufficient for the exercise of her mission, but we cannot help expessing regret for the Church and for the world that the Church has not always enjoyed entire freedom in the matter of government.

pressure regret for the Church and for the world that the Church has not always enjoyed entire freedom in the matter of government.

EVENTS FROM THE SIXTESTH CENTURY TO OUR DAY.

From the end of the sixteenth century down to our day a number of popes—venerable for their talents, their virtues and their apostolic zeal—have occupied the chair of Peter. These popes have courageously upheld and preserved the deposit of faith; they have widened the limits of the empire of Christ, and yet, notwithstanding the great examples absonating and the great things done by popes and by the clergy during this period, we may still regret the absence of the General Council. If, for example, under Louis XIV. seven general councils had been held, would not the teaching and authority of these councils have exerted a wonderful influence on ait the religious events of this great century? Jansenism would have had less pretexts, less chance to win adherents. Parliament would have been need in check, and even the declaration of 1682 would have been impossible, for it would have had no ground for existence. The wise measures that councils would have acopted would have preserved sternoess of manners among the clergy, would have inspired a love for science and that truly ecclesiastical spirit, all of which distinguished the seventeenth century. The clergy would have been preserved from falling into secular habits, worldly maxims, which so easily led down to philosophism and will revolution. In these short reflections, which tend to show how unfortunate it has been that obstacles have stood in the way, hintering the free exercise of the divine governments of the Caurch, I cast no sur on popes or bishops, nor even on Catholic governments which, during the three last centuries, have not procured the regular bloding of general councils. The general causes preventing these assemblies were powerful and generally induceded the will of individuals. Manners, laws, interests, the political status of the world, were far from favoring any movement tend

Council, composed of neighboring bishops, and more especially of the bishops of Italy, gave out the tradition of the churches. The bish

ops giving out their opinions were confirmed by Peter. This Council represented very faithfully the universal Church, for it seemed to hold the head and the members. The head had not yet learned to be jenious, suspictous in regard to the members, and these last were not jesious of the authority of the head, nor were they distrustful of him. If commenders, and these last were not jesious of the authority of the head, nor were they distrustful of him. If commenders, souncils were afterward called together it was not to throw light upon doublid tradition, but simply to close the mouth of inhovators and overcome resistance by the imposing unanimity of the bishops. It was in this way that St. Gelasius, St. Martin, St. Agatha and other popes issued dogmatic definitions in the Roman Council and hunded them over to a general council as definite decrees. What is more calculated to win the obedience of the people than the remarkable union between the head and the body episcopal as displayed in the Roman Council Is it not just that the body, forming simply a unit with the head, should speak out by the mouth of the head. What dauger can come if this ancient disappline is restablished, since by divine assurance we know that the head and the members of the pastoral body shall never disapprice in matters of faith? Where the body is, says St. Jerome, the eagles assemble. Faith which shall never fail in the apostolic chair can never, according to the same promise, fail in the amic or separately publishing their judgment, shall always preclaim. This is assared by Divine promise. Aromen to fear when Josuz Christ says soite timere? Heaven and earth shall pass away, but the promise made the head and the members shall not pass away."

W. C. RHINELANDER'S FUNERAL.

SIMPLE AND IMPRESSIVE SERVICES-LAID IN

THE FAMILY VAULT. A large assembly of friends and mourners attended the funeral services of the late William C. Rhine iander yeaterday in the Episcopal Church of the As-cension, corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue. The body of the edifice was nearly filled Among others in the congregation were John Aspinwall, General F. D. Foster, British Consul Archibald, John A. Haddon, of the Gold Exchange; D. Appleton and Ireland; also Frederick De Peyster, Thurlow Weed, Peter Warner, Stephen C. Wil-liams, Chief Justice Daly, A. R. Wetmore, Adam Norris and Benjamin H. Field, who acted as pallbearers, and the physicians to the deceased, Dr. Allen, Dr. Dubois and Dr. Metcalf. The clergymen who officiated were Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith and Rev. Dr. F. E. Lawrence. Dr. Osgood was

At twenty minutes past two o'clock the pall-bearers and friends of the deceased entered the After the pallbearers followed the deceased's family and immediate relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. L. and M. O. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. P. Rhinelander, Mrs. Rann, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rhinelander, Mr. G. F. Jones and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin, Mr. C. and Mrs. L. Rhinelander, Attor the nephews and nieces of the deceased came Mr. Pattea and Burell, followed by the servants and tennys.

and tennus.

The coffin was of oak, covered with velvet and black cloth. By special request there were no floral offerings, except one piece composed of a wreath of any and a sheaf of wheat, A silver plate on the casket bore this unscription:—

WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER, Died June 20, 1878, aged 87 years.

The ordinary funeral services of the Episco; Church were read. No sermon was preached, three o'clock the procession moved to St. Pau Church, in Broadway, near the Astor House, and t coffin was put in a cedar casket lined with lead and buried in the Rhinelander vault, by the southwest corner of the church. Dr. Cotton Smith said the prayer and pronounced the committal service.

BURIAL OF DR. TRUE

The funeral of the Rev. Charles K. True, D. D., took place yesterday atternoon, at four o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church in Flushing village. The reverend gentleman was in his sixty-ninth year, and for forty-six years had been an active minister of the Methodist Church. The funeral was largely attended.

FIRE IN NEWARK.

THE NEW YORK PLOUGH WORKS TOTALLY DE-STROYED-LOSS ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

DOLLARS: INSURED ABOUT ONE-HALF. The buildings of the New York Plough Works located on the southerly bank of the Passaic River, in the Twelfth ward of Newark, and covering three acros of ground, were completely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The starm was sounded from

ering ruins.
As there was nothing of a sufficiently inflamm

character in the storehouse to cause spontaneous combustion, and, as there was no fire or light there, the officers of the company are firmly of the belief that the fire was the work of an incendiary. They have no suspicion of any one, however; have had no rouble with workmen or any one. The only partie they think that might be suspected are rivals in business.

ness.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The loss on buildings and machinery will foot up about \$100,000. There are insurances which will cover about one-half of this. They are spread over some twenty different companies in New York, Jersey City and Newark, chiefly in New York. As the books are in New York, and the key of the safe in possession of a clerk who could not be found, the details could not be obtained.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hayes is the latest Presidential candidate for 1880.

His strength is of the growing kind.

Augusta (Ga.) Caronicle (dem.):—"Kellogg's seat in he Senate will be rather insecure on the 4th of March next " A call is published for a National "Greenback"

Convention, to take place at New Haven on the 14th of August. from Texas has been bettered by the withdrawal of

Colonel Good from the contest. The Cleveland Herald regrets that the President did not appoint Murat Haistead, for his advocacy of the double standard, a commissioner at the Monetary

General James M. Shakleford is suggested as an independent candidate for Congress in the Evansville district, Indiana. The Journal thinks that the fight will be a very lively one.

The republican faction in Oregon which has a spite

against Senator Mitchell is responsible for the elec-tion of a democratic Legislature, and the consequent loss of a valuable vote in the next Congress. It is the old lable of the facial quarrel.

Cincinnati Commercial (ind.):—"This country does not stand in need of military government, and if it did, republicanism might be stemped out with more

decency than by the replacement of Grant in the office that he always affected to despise and never honored," The Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.) says :- "It is perfeetly true that President Hayes announced an innexible determination not to stand for a second term It has often nappened, however, that circumstances are stronger than resolutions in such matters. Cer-

minly he has stronger reasons for revising his original

determination than any other incumbent of the office the probable democratic candidates for Congress in Georgia those of Hartridge in the First district, Smith in the Second, Cook in the Third, Crawford or Harris in the Fourth, Hall in the Fifth, Blount in the Sixth Brown in the Seventh, Stephens or Gibson in the Eighth and Bell or Cariton in the Ninth. The Chronicic tears the possible strength of the independ-

ent movement, as it will draw the entire republican

vote and much of the democratic. Atlanta Constitution (dom.):-"Mr. Stephens may be, as he caims to be, a democrat in theory, but at this time we need men who are democrats both in theory and pactice-men who are not too great to follow when they cannot lead. The Forty-sixth Congress has a world or important work before it. It administration. The democrats of the Kighth district will be called upon next August to put such a man SUMMER EXCURSIONS

Trips to Popular Resorts by River and Rail.

AT THE SEASIDE.

How the People Enjoyed the Pleasant

The rains of the past week gave a delightful fresh ness to the Park yesterday, and the crowds that flocked there in the afternoon when the sky assumed a less peared to fully appreciate it. The grass and leaves were of dazzling green and the flower bedz were in all the glory of color and perfume. Sailing on the lake appeared to be a favorite pastine, though the accommodation seemed to be inadequate to the occasion, and many people were forced to wait a considerable length of time before getting an opportunity to induige in it. The scene a most picturesque feature. The Ramble was crowded with pedestrians, and the drive by the lake had a triple row of vehicles passing and repassing in close order all through the afternoon. At the Menagerie children and nurses abounded and the youthful idea in natural history was taught to shoot under the most pleasant circumstances. There were no hard lessons to read, and bear, the lion, the gireffe and the juvenile mind a better impression of their ap-pearance than could the reading of a hundred cological text books. It is a pity the display is so limited and that the grounds are so circumscribed, or this is really the grand feature of the Park, and the one to which the popular tuste seems to be directed.

directed.

ROUNDS OF PLEASURE.

At the Carousel there was one unceasing round of pleasure for the small felks in the revolving hobby horses, none of which were without patronage, and as for the goat carriages and saddled and britled donkeys, they had all the business they could possibly attend to. The Park carriages that make the rounds of the Park were never in greater favor, and to the practised eye it was plain that their patrons were mostly people from the country—visitors to the oity anxious to do the Park quickly and cheaply as possible. Our proud hative centreus prefer to do the thing on foot, if they cannot afford to have a carriage of their own. The Park carriages are a useful institution, enabling a person to see as much of this glorious pleasure ground in an hour as he could see on foot in a day. Despite the exodus to Europe and to our own watering places the crush en Fifth avenue after church services was as great as ever. There was no apparent diminution in the throng of fashionable promenaders, and fashion tiself was personided in a hundred bright, beautiful and iantastic ways. Light summer dresses of the richest texture in silk grenadine were noticeable, and as for this and bonnets, the display was absolutely bewildering. There was personal beauty too, enough for one day, as varied in its phases as the buse of the rainbow. The recent character of the weather has kept a multitude in town who would otherwise be away to the mountains and the seaside, but as summer must finally prevail it is not to be expected that any such throng will again be seen on Fifth avenue this season as was witnessed yesterday.

The excursion steamer Long Branch took a party of seven or eight hundred up the river, going as far as Newburg and depositing detachments of excursionists at various points along the shore on either side of the stream. Leaving Martin's dock, in Brooklyn, at eight o'clock, a stop was made at West Tonth street, where quite a number of passengers were picked up, while at the loot of Twenty-fourth street a much larger crowd was in waiting. There was a delay of somewhat more than fifteen minutes in leaving this point, which the excursionists de voted to an examination of the men-of-war lying in midstream, one of them decorated with a double line across of ground, were completely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The alarm was sounded from box No. 58 a few minutes before two o'clock, the exact time of the outbreak of the fire being forty minutes past one o'clock. Half an hour before this Timothy Dwyer, the night watchman, who stays at the works, passed the building where the fire burst out, and everything was all right. He had just entered the office when a stranger rapped and notified him of the fire. Then the fire alarm was sounded, and as speedily as possible the engines reached the scene. Owing to the character of the buildings, however, their efforts to save the works were in vain, even when the entire Fire Department was summoned to the place and had begun to play on the burning mass.

The parmines.

The premines.

The premines.

The process of the scene of the scen of hammock cloths running high up from stem to

created the former and sided not a little to our lamiliar knowledge of the latter. There was another opportunity for moralizing when the marble walls of the State Prison were reached, while the patrictic and ambitious youth felt his cheek glow as ne glanced upward at the monument to Kosciusko, which adorns the grounds surrounding the nursery of America's warriors at West Point. The Hudson never appeared in a more beautiful cress than yesterday, particularly during the early morning hours. The sun shoue in all the vigor of his youth, rising magnifeeshiy above the wooded nilks,

Kissing with golden face the me-adows green, and gliding the rippied surface of the waters with intreaching beams. The snowy sails, soutered at intervals along the river, gleamed like the wings of some huge insect gliding listlessly about with no other object than to enjoy the warmth of the son and the refreshing coolness of the waves. The beauty of the scene was not lost by the excursionists, for, while a lew of them remained in the cabin to listen to the singing and playing of comic songs, the greater number handened to the open decks forward and alt and refreshed their eyes and sonis with glimpses of the unsurpassed scenery about them.

A PASTORAL PICTURE.

The first stop was made at Youkors, where very few passengers landed. A larger party, having heavily laden lunch baskets, left the boat at lone Island and spont several hours in the shady nocks of that popular ground, and numerous describes also occurred at Cozzens' Landing, just below West Point, and toe boat was still further lightened at Cold Spring and Cornwall. As the Vessel left the latter landing the passengers were treated to the Scriptural, spectacle of a party of young men recking to recover a fatted call on the slaboth day, which had strayed from the level pasturage above to a perilous point on the face of a high blid overlooking the river. One of the party in his shirt sleeves, and carrying a lasso over one arm, was letting himself down by means of his other hand, to sli

UP TO NEWBURG.

The magnificent Hudson loses none of its attrac-tions by familiarity. Like all true beauties the more intimately it is known the more it is esteemed. Over two thousand persons paid tribute to its charms yesterday during the voyage of the Plymouth Rock to Newburg and seemed never to tire reminding one another of the scenic beauties which unfolded them selves on either bank. The passengers, for the most part, were drawn from the middle and working classes, and the general conduct was unexceptional The voyage up the river was without any incident of

classes, and the general conduct was unexceptional. The voyage up the river was without any incident of importance until West Point was reached, where nearly a thousand people went on shore to enjoy the pleasure of a piculo in the woods. Here it became evident that a considerable portion of the passengers consisted of youngsters in their first year out for an airing. he number of nurses attracted general attention, though there was a complete absence of the squalling which is generally supposed to be inevitable where sucking humanity abounds.

DISCIPLINE AT WAST POINT.

Among those who went ashore at this point was a distinguished party of French visitors under the conduct of M. de Hebian, of the Transatiantique line. A nephew of M. Periere, the chief stockholder of the French line was among the visitors. The party went to the academy, but without making themseives known to any of the authorities, and were surprised at the strictness observed in relation to visitors. Two of the gentlemen lind down in the grass to enjoy comfortably the splendid view of the dudson to be obtained from the grounds, but they were aimost immediately warned by a sentinel that typing in the grass was against the rules. They immediately morned by a sentinel that typing in the grass was against the rules. They immediately morned by a sentinel that typing in the grass was not remarked that even in Paris the citizens are allowed to repose on the grassy stopes of the fortifications without interference from the sentinels. The party next seates themselves in the snade of some trees in from to the houses occupied by the professors and were amousing themselves with comments on the relative liberty enjoyed in France and America when their observations were saudenly brought to a close by a sentry, who informed them that the vulgar public were flowed to seat themselves in the story.

that they must move on. The Fronchmen obeyed with a characteristic sbrug of the shoulders and manimously declared that America was the tundient free country they had any knowledge of.

NEWBURG SOMEWHAT EXCITION.

In the meanwhile the Plymouth Rock continued her way to Newburg, where an immense crowd awaited her arrival to enjoy the promised free excursion up the river. The tide, nowever, had been running against the Plymouth Rock and there was not sufficient time to spare to snable the officers to gratify the Newburgers. About a thousand people went ashore to pay a short visit to the historic town, and whether there is something in the atmosphere or the temperance principles of the place are not strictly adhered to, some of the bassengers came on board in an excited condition. Before the boat had been long under way two passengers thought well to interrupt the concert, and when remonstrates with, consigned the officers of the boat to certain unmentionable regions, where there are no river excursions. The officers were good tempered, but firm, and as the elevated passengers were evidently suffering from the heat of the day and over expansion they were quickly removed in spite of vigorous protests to the lockup, where they had ample opportunity for reflection. This prompt action had quite a sobring effect on the disorderly, and nothing occurred to disturb the quiet of the assemblage until the boat was of Hustings, when young man who gave his name as Peck, crazed with drink, attempted to throw himself overboard, his intention was, nowever, rustrated by the timely interference of the patrol and the unwise young fellow was accommodated with a place in the lookup, Before long, however, it was fouch necessary to remove him to other quarters, as his companion in missistance, making common cause, began to pound him in an unmercital manner. By the time the Plymouth Rock reached pier I the three disorderly men were sadder and wiser clizzens; and, on promise of futer good behavior, they were received with expressions of sa

AT CONEY ISLAND.

Thousands of pleasure seekers were at Coney Island. In the forenoon the weather looked quite threatening, pevertheless every boat and train from New York and Brooklyn landed hundreds at the various places along the beach. Atter midday a large number of bathers plunged into the surf, especially at Norton's, where increases accommodation in the shape of a where increases accommodation in the snape of a large number of new bathing houses were for the first time opened to the public yesterday. The Rosedale and Idlewild brought immense loads of passengers to this place everyhour after eleven o'clock, and the weather turned out to be delightful. Every inch of standing room on the large plazzas was covered with people, chaffing, laughing, drinking, singing and amusing themselves, and the number of happy and irolicsome children rollicking on the sand completed a happy picture. Ol course clasme were not lorgoiten. Everybody who goes to Ceney Island eats clams as a sort of duty. Stages, wagons, buggies, all sorts of vehicles were in great demand yesterday, for the first time in the season, to take easy going visitors from one end of the island to the other.

At Gable's the throng was simply immense. The class of people now visiting Coney Island is in such a striking contrast to what is, used to be years ago, when only roughs and rowdies made it their rendezvous, that one could not help asking whence the other watering places graw their patronage. Almost everybody worth knowing was at Coney Island yesterday, in the evening there was such a rush for the Prospect Park curs and for the boats that many leared to risk their lives in the throng. All passed off safely and merrily, however, and people want home the better for their trip. large number of new bathing houses were for the

MANHATTAN BEACH. Probably 6,000 or 8,000 people visited Manhattan

beach despite the threatening indications of rain and the slight showers which deterred many during the earlier portions of the day. It was a very respectable and orderly multitude of pleasure scekers, and the twenty poncemen and detectives on guard had little to do but to look on. Of course the crowd was, to a ceriain extent, mixed; there were the rich and the poor, the humble and the aristocrat c the obscure and the distinguished. Of well known men Paul Du Chaillu, Dr. Wrilliam A. Hammond, Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville Courier Journal, and many others, could be seen rambling over the extensive grounds. There were two concerts by Grainla's band, one from half-past three to five P. M., and the other from six to half-past seven, and although the whole place fairly overflowed with beer and ion the music was rather of a "sacred and Purtianie" character. But sew people went in bathing, aithough those that did declared that the beach was the fluest in the world. There is an excellent sur!, and yet there is scarcely any undertow, thereby doing away with much of the discoinfort and danger at other seaside resorts. Most of the visitors strayed up and down the immonse piazzas, instened to the music, copyoed a seaside dinner, with the superb view of the occan and its glorious breezes thrown in, or they meandered over the beach, lay down on little mounds of sand and watched the waves as they burst into a million brilliant sparks at their feet. A isw of the members of the Union Clab were down at the hotel and enjoyed themselves at the club room specially engaged for them. It was easy to perceive that nearly everytody was delighted with the trip, and it was quite late before the vast crown began to thin out. In the evening the effect of electric light on the beach was tried for the first time, and the limination proved exceedingly attractive. The bathing bouse, with its appointments, its great sale for valuables and money, at this place, is, without exception, the most complete in the world. The particle who was defined,—it in rapid process of construction, and will afford an additional outlet for the hugry thousands that yester-day overflowed the tables in the mouster plazzes during the whole afternoon and evening. was, to a certain extent, mixed; there were the rich and the poor, the humble and the aristocrat o the ob-

AT ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The weather in the forenoon was not at all calcumany attractions, to a hasty determination to venture down the bay. All the indications were that the day would be cloudy and cold, if not noted for occasions showers. As a consequence all the morning trips of the various pleasure craits were but pourly patronized. At noon there were less than one thousand persons scattered along the beach from the New York Pavilion to Rowland's. The heavens were draped in murky clouds that entirely hid the sun from view, and very chilly breezes were wafted in from the son, that lashed the beach with its angry waves so violectly that none ventured to coquette with them. By the time the Grand Republic, that left the city at eleven A. M. with about fitteen hundred excursionists arrived, the wind had failen, and, soon after, the clouds lifting, the sun came out quite warm. Quite a number conned bathing suits and for an hour or so disported themselves in the surf for the amusement of those whose luchination led them to be merely spectators of the fun. As the day advanced and the last boats down had swelled the total visitors to about four thousand persons, the day grow still warmer, and the hotels, pavilions and restaurants on the line of Seasing avenue, extending from the Seasue House to the beach, drove a very profusble business in supplying refreshments to the visitors. Lager beer, the popular beverage during the heated term, was, however, almost entirely ignored, owing to the cooless of the weather, and "harder" liquids took its place. ized. At noon there were less than one thousand

THE HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK. The Highlands of Navesink were visited yesterday by

a party of excursionists who enjoyed themselves thoroughty. A halt hour's sail from New York brought the beat into pretty rough water, and as it approached Sandy Hook symptoms of seasickness began to appear on the faces of the excursionists. Directly before t are the Jersey Highlands, rising abruptly a little to the right. Near this point, on the summit, stands the well known Highland lighthouse, its twin towers standing in conspicuous relief against the sky. This is the beacon watched for by homesick ocean travallers, its double light being the first sign of the nearness of their journey's end. How many of these voyagers have had sufficient curlosity left after viewing the wonders of the Old World to visit this place, which shares the carthly mession of the pole star? Those who have will remember the smill octagonal room in the top of each tower where the lights are placed, with its panels of glass arranged somewhat after the fashion of tiles on the roots of old Dutch houses, and which make the beholder see reflections of himself apparently standing on his head. These works were purchased at the Paris Skibbition of 1867, and were at that time considered the finest in the world. From the lighthouse the eye ranges slong the wavy line extending to the right, resting a moment on the highest point, Mount sinchell. The scene is one of surpassing beauty. On one side are these lovely verdure clad hills, and on the other for we have how reached the river; is the low, white shore of Saody Hook, with the dark lead colored line of ocean extending to the librage, become is one of surpassing beauty. On one side are these lovely verdure clad hills, and on the other for we have how reached the river; is the low, white shore of Saody Hook, with the dark lead colored line of ocean extending to the horizon, broken here and there by ocean steamers, whose pitching motion suggests rather unpleasant sensations on the part of their passengers. Before are the smooth waters of the Shrewsbury dysters must be the finest in the world, and instinctively looks over the side of the boat, but does not see any yet. The tide is coming in and the boat goes on, passing the little cove on the left, where yaonts usually find shelter from approaching storms. A lew straggling cedars appear on Sanzy Hook, contrasting strongly with the luxurant loinage on the opposite bank. Now the river grow anarrower, and the c well known Highland lighthouse, its twin towers standing in conspicuous relief against the sky. This